

FROM THE PRESS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

Saturday's *Missouri Democrat* has three letters from Kansas, dated the 15th, 16th and 18th, indicating the probable result of the election on the 4th of March, which is the time for the inauguration of the new State officers.

Judge Elmore has decided not to take the oath of office, and will take the oath of office if he is hanged in a cage.

The merchants of Kansas publish an appeal to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to use their influence to prevent further incursions into the Territory, as they will be obliged to open avenues of trade with the East through other States if their trade through Missouri continues to be interrupted.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

By the arrival of the steamer Texas at this port, we have Vera Cruz dates to the 23d.

The troops in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa pronounced for Tamariz on the night of the 12th inst. There was some firing on both sides, but the loss was slight till the 20th, when the Castle surrendered to the city.

Puebla was still in possession of Haro Tamariz. The leaders of the insurrection at the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa have been condemned to be shot.

FURTHER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND NICARAGUA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

The steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, Nicaragua, arrived here yesterday. All the Central American States, except Nicaragua, have formed an alliance, and Col. Kinney had gone to Granada to effect an alliance with Walker.

From California the mining accounts are excellent, and the agricultural prospects good. There had been considerable rain.

The San Francisco markets had a downward tendency.

The California Legislature had not elected a Senator, and there was little probability of a choice. Mr. Foote is the Know-Nothing candidate.

Messrs. Sanders and Hammond, both formerly Collectors at San Francisco, have been indicted for embezzling funds.

There had been no fighting in Oregon since our last accounts.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

Some of the passengers by the Daniel Webster report that Col. Kinney was arrested at Grenada by order of Walker, and condemned to be shot, but was saved by the interference of Walker's friends.

The rumor is not, however, very reliable.

ANTI-NEBRASKA STATE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

The Illinois Anti-Nebraska State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers to be elected next Fall, has been designated to meet at Bloomington on the 23d of May.

FROM PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

The citizens of Portland confirmed to-day the recent appropriation by the City Government of \$60,000 for wharf accommodation for the new mammoth English steamer, by a vote of 1,415 to 117.

A DISHONEST BANK OFFICER.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

Caleb B. Atkins, teller of the Washington Bank, was carried before the Police Court this morning, charged with embezzling \$14,000 of the funds of the institution. He was ordered to give bonds in \$25,000 for examination to-morrow.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital stock, \$31,500,000; Am't due to oth. bks. \$4,247,100; Loans and Discounts, \$2,122,122; Deposits, \$12,150,000; Total, \$49,019,222; Circulation, \$7,517,000; Am't due from oth. bks. \$7,886,000.

NAVIGATION ON THE SOUND.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

The steamer Elm City came through from New-York to-day and arrived at her dock here about eight o'clock this evening. She went through the ice in some places more than two feet thick. She will leave here for New-York on Wednesday night.

THE HORN TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

The Price Current of this week gives the returns of the number of hogs packed in 145 places in the West, showing an increase in the number as compared with last year of 214,000, and an increase in the weight of 217,300. About 10 places are yet to be heard of. The average increase in weight is 12 per cent. Weather mild, with indications of rain. The river is rising and the ice moving rapidly. No more damage has been done to boats.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

No. 65.—The New-York and Cumberland Railroad Company vs. John C. Myers. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Maine, with costs and interest.

No. 66.—Israel Kinsman et al. vs. Stephen R. Parkhurst. Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for Southern New-York, with costs and interest.

No. 67.—Samuel Ward claimant of bark Mopany vs. Wm. M. Peck et al. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for Eastern Louisiana, with costs.

No. 68.—James L. Ransom vs. Thomas J. Davis. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Louisiana, and remanding the cause with instructions to award costs, *pro rata*.

No. 69.—James L. Ransom vs. Thomas J. Davis. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 70.—Argument concluded by the Hon. Miles Taylor for the appellants.

No. 71.—Conor F. McKee plaintiff vs. Jonathan S. Niles et al. Submitted on printed argument by the Hon. J. P. Benjamin for defendants.

No. 72.—Wm. W. Pugh, appellant, vs. Jonathan Niles, et al. The matters in controversy having been agreed to and settled between the parties this appeal was dismissed with costs.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Feb. 26.

The greater part of to-day's session was taken up in the consideration of the bill authorizing the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint three officers, to be called "Tax Commissioners," whose duty it shall be, according to the bill, to visit each of the Counties of the State, examine the tax rolls, and make such suggestions as they shall deem proper. The bill originated with Senator Smith (Rep.), and in the course of the debate Mr. J. A. Smith (K. N.) intimated that it was his belief that the measure was a political move, made to place more patronage into the hands of Gov. Clark. He favored the idea of creating such a Commission, and he wanted its members appointed by the Senate alone.

Mr. WADSWORTH (Dem.), deprecated the introduction of politics into a debate on such a subject, and thought it was entirely out of place.

Mr. SPENCER (Dem.), thought that the Commission should consist of eight members instead of three, and making a motion to that effect, it was adopted.

Mr. J. A. SMITH now suggested that as the bill provided for eight Commissioners—one from each judicial District—the Senators representing each judicial District should select one. The bill originated with Senator Smith (Rep.), and in the course of the debate Mr. J. A. Smith (K. N.) intimated that it was his belief that the measure was a political move, made to place more patronage into the hands of Gov. Clark. He favored the idea of creating such a Commission, and he wanted its members appointed by the Senate alone.

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pany to mortgage their property to the extent of \$100,000.

Relative to the manner of receiving ballots at general elections, except in the City of New-York, and with regard to voting for School Superintendent in that city.

For the payment of a claim of the Chatham Bank against Sing Sing Prison.

For the better preservation of notices of its penders in New-York City.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in certain towns and counties in the State.

Innumerable amendments were offered to this bill; and on motion of Mr. Z. CLARK it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to bring in a bill the provisions of which will be applicable to the entire State.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. SPENCER also handed in the Annual Report of Dr. Harris, Physician of the Marine Hospital. From this it appears that the number of patients in the Hospital on the first day of January was 1,000.

Admitted during the year: 1,000

Number discharged: 1,000

Remaining Jan. 1, 1856: 1,000

Number received from vessels: 410

Number received from the city: 1,000

Number received from other sources: 1,000

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Whigs—those who supported Mr. Fillmore in the course of the campaign, and who were the cause of the death of the late Mr. Taylor—approve the nomination; no one but those from all I can hear, will support it.

The Register of this morning barely announced, under the telegraphic head, the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. Not one poor word was there for him in the editorial columns. The ticket was not noticed, and the whole sheet told plainly that they had drawn a blank. Now it is all I understand Mr. Hammond telegraphed that the ticket must not be noticed—that he would not support it—that it was not a Know-Nothing nomination, but a fraudulent Pro-Slavery nomination, which no one but the most servile and contemptible doghouse could support.

On the contrary, *The Morning Express*, a paper which has fought *The Register* with all the vigor of this very question, denouncing Law and his supporters in unmeasured terms—and which is edited by a "Fugitive Slave Law Fillmore Whig," and who would not support nor hold the Know-Nothing State ticket last Fall—came out this morning with flying colors, and with the ticket at the head of its columns.

It is the common remark here among all parties—Know-Nothings included—that Know-Nothingism has had its day! What a short day! "Out, brief candle!" and out it went!

THE LATE AMERICAN PARTY OF CONVENTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

That the vitality and hopes of the American party were in the Free States, none who know its history or its position can well contest. It was in them that the evils which it sought to abate were most severely felt. It was in them that the large material elements, both of society and politics, which have been drawn into its councils, and given it, in certain localities at least, a power almost frightful, nearly alone existed.

The South seems to have looked upon it principally as a refuge for the remains of the old Whig party; a means of advancing its ever-uneasy politicians, and as an instrument of political power, useful to the always watchful, ever grasping Slavery interest.

When, therefore, its organization was seized upon by the ambitious place-seekers of the North and the Slavery protectionists of the South, and sold out by the former to the latter for the satisfaction of their mutual interests—as New-York has just bargained it to Slavery for the Presidential nomination; it may well be questioned if the party can survive the shock to its vigor and unity, which the transfer has given it.

That it cannot is certainly the evidence of the hour here where the prostitution was perfected. It was conceded in the Convention, before these last results, that the party could not survive a postponement of its nomination; that if the Convention was adjourned, never more would it be assembled.

This being admitted, as it was on all hands, it is difficult, it would seem, to measure its vitality, when the incubus of such a nomination as that of Millard Fillmore is placed upon its trembling frame.

That nomination checks not alone that wide sense of the party which discarded hacknied and cast-away politicians, but that great mass of the honest men of the party throughout the Free States who have a deep sympathy with the persecuted people of Kansas, who, laborers themselves, have an earnest repugnance to that complete brutification of labor which constitutes Slavery, and who, more and more, year by year, are growing in the purpose to exercise their political power as to emancipate that enemy to their manhood, that stigma on their toil.

It was not remarkable, therefore, that these sentiments had some representatives even in a body so illy representing the real people, as did this American National Convention; nor that, while the victorious bargain-makers of the South and North were rejoicing in the perfection of their success by the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, the more faithful representatives of the vitality of Americanism were concerting measures to vindicate their outraged sentiments and revenge their violated consciences.

The meeting of the Northern secessionists in the evening was quite large and spirited. It was animated by an earnest feeling, and though there was a difference of opinion as to how far the necessity of uniting with the Republican party of the country in the campaign for which all parties are now preparing, should be recognized in their action, it was at the last compromised in a manner that need not interfere with the production of the great result of uniting the North against both the Pro-Slavery parties that will be arrayed in the field against it. Though a Convention to nominate a new and more truly American ticket is called at New-York for June 12—one week in advance of the Republican Convention in Philadelphia—power is given to the Executive Committee appointed, which represents thirteen States, to change this time in any way so as best to bring about the most desirable results. Surely, the anti-Fillmore of running two sets of candidates on the Anti-Nebraska issue, and thus to insure the defeat which, united, the North has yet to make uncertain, will not be perpetrated by men who have shown such an attachment for the Freedom principle as to destroy a cherished party for refusing to recognize it.

But these men were not alone in repudiating the action of the Convention. Two thirds of the New-York Delegation, who voted for George Law and Sam Houston, shook Fillmoreism from their skirts, and issued a protest full of stinging rebuke of the nomination. After doing this they visited the caucus of the true Free-State men, and desired at least to witness its deliberations and to take part in its action, if they could consistently do so. They asked a representative of the Executive Committee, which was granted, and evinced a disposition—so intense is their disappointment at their own failure and their hatred to Fillmore—to accept the Anti-Nebraska issue, and do works meet for repentance.

There is a poetic justice in the defeat of the Law men in the Convention, after they had preserved its unity through a week of tumult. But for the Law influence, the Convention would never have got to a nomination at all. If the other set of New-York doughfaces could have had a taste of the same experience, the North would be amply compensated for its defeat. As soon as it can be realized that subversion to the Slavery interest on the part of Northern men does not pay, then we can hope to see it crushed out. George Law and Henry J. Gardner, and their retainers, have taken the lesson; but there are ready pupils of the same sort in abundance yet. Doughfaces do not take history as philosophy teaching by example; nothing but a practical personal lesson cures them of their depravity.

It cannot be possible that there ever was in America before such a long-continued series of tumultuous meetings, by any one body, as this American convention has illustrated. The eight days of its sitting were one continued disorder. Not one speaker in twenty was heard by a quarter of the Convention. It was a gross caricature of the freedom of an excited town meeting. Parliamentary law was shocked—decency violated—courtesy insulted. Not a day passed without scenes of disorder and confusion and struggle, threatening personal contests, and in which all the coarser humanities were lashed into furious excitement. It is an imposition to call it a National Convention of a great political party. It was simply a tumultuous assemblage of the lower order of politicians.

Though the amount of talking done was great, the character of it was in inverse ratio. But few really good speeches were heard—the rest never were listened to. Gov. Call of Florida, Percy Walker and Wm. R. Smith of Alabama, Mr. Bolivar of Tennessee, were the only really able speakers from the South. Gov. Johnston's defense of the delegates and State Council of Pennsylvania, with whom he sympathizes, was perhaps the most logical and convincing effort of the whole session. It was listened to at midnight, after a previous stormy debate of five hours, and when the Convention was in an excited condition, with more respectful attention than any other speech at any time. The two speeches of Mr. Edmund Perkins of Ohio, the one in illustration of the political economy

view of the Slavery question and in defense of the Northern position in regard to it, the other in taking leave of the Convention in behalf of the true men of the North, when it was impossible to stay with honor, were the most effective of any on the Northern side of the house, and did both him and his State much credit. Though given upon the spur of the occasion, they embodied thoughts of imperishable value, uttered in burning words, and they may be usefully written up for publication.

The brief speeches of Mr. Baldwin, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the same State, were also among the best. Connecticut, indeed, was most ably and faithfully represented. She was the only Northern State whose delegation presented an unbroken front against the overruling power of the doughfaces and slaveholders. Messrs. Peck, Sperry, and Danham fought the battle for the North with unflinching ardor at every point and on all occasions.

While Massachusetts had representatives in Pangborn, Thurston, Richmond, Wheelright, and one or two others, perhaps, whose record is right, and some of whom represented in brief speeches her true sentiments on Slavery, as laid down in the Springfield platform, the general influence of her delegation was fatal against those of the Northern States, who came to the Convention earnestly and honestly to maintain the sentiments they avowed at home, and which they pledged each other at Cincinnati to seek to engrain upon the National platform. Had Massachusetts been represented with the ability and honest fidelity to her principles that she was at the June Council, the whole line of affairs would have been changed—Northern influence would have triumphed in the Council—and the interests of freedom would have been largely advanced. Upon her representatives, therefore—because much was reasonably expected from them—greatly rests the responsibility of the results of the week. Two of her delegates opened the contest by a doughface proposition on the Slavery question; five of them voted for the successful Squatter Sovereignty and doughface platform; eight of them voted to go into an immediate nomination for President, when they must have known that the result could be no otherwise than it was, and when they surely knew—for most of them were officially instructed to that effect—that the Americans of Massachusetts wished no nomination at this time; eleven of them remained to vote for a candidate for President, when the faithful representatives of the Northern sentiment had seceded, and two of them alone united with the Connecticut, Ohio and Pennsylvania delegates in the Northern protest and address. Was not your correspondent well informed, then, when he telegraphed to you, on the first night of the meeting, that Massachusetts was weak and disposed to compromise with the Slavery party?

Ohio's fidelity to the cause of Kansas and the principle of national Freedom was ably represented, though there were two or three weak spots in her delegation who remained to dishonor the State by dividing its vote between George Law and Millard Fillmore. Messrs. Ford, Spooner, Baker, Allison, Corwin, and others contributed as much as any like number of men to the creation of whatever healthy Northern sentiment there was in the Convention. Several of them made brief but effective speeches, and though they were often and coarsely insulted by the lash-men of the Slavery party, the representatives of Ohio's 175,000 free voters carried themselves with dignity and honor throughout. Gov. Ford made no extended speech, but a couple of short efforts, in repelling assaults upon himself, were given with an effectiveness and racy power worthy of his reputation. Some of the most faithful exponents of the defeated principle were from Pennsylvania, and they proffered abundant testimony that they only represented the true sentiment of the American party of this State.

But what could the North do without a leader who possessed the courage and the confidence necessary to carry a forlorn hope, with the entire vote of New-York ever against them, with treachery where it should have found the strictest fidelity, and with a powerful lobby active on the side of the Pro-Slavery opposition? The faithful few stood firm to the last, and though losing a fleeting power to its possessors, saved what their opponents did not, their honor. The sequel will show whether they do not truly reflect the sentiment of the American masses.

Whether the results of this Convention divide the Pro-Slavery or the Anti-Slavery party in the coming national contest, and give victory to the one or the other, is a problem yet to be solved. No man of ordinary sagacity ventures to anticipate that they will accomplish more. The election of such a ticket, with such a platform, is impossible to comprehend. Its strength must of course be with the South, and there the Pro-Slavery Democracy has won a justifiable hold, that the sham Americanism of Millard Fillmore cannot hope to shake.

(By Telegraph.)

THE NORTHERN SECESSION.

From Our Special Reporter.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

The Northern members held a meeting at the Merchants' Hotel this evening, at which Lieut.-Gov. Ford presided. The following delegates representing States were in attendance:

Massachusetts—Ex-Governor Colby.

Connecticut—John W. Foster, Jr., L. H. O'Connell, E. J. Nightingale, and Oliver Case.

Maine—Wm. W. Foster, Jr., L. H. O'Connell, E. J. Nightingale, and Oliver Case.

New-Hampshire—Wm. W. Foster, Jr., L. H. O'Connell, E. J. Nightingale, and Oliver Case.

Rhode Island—Wm. W. Foster, Jr., L. H. O'Connell, E. J. Nightingale, and Oliver Case.

Vermont—Wm. W. Foster, Jr., L. H. O'Connell, E. J. Nightingale, and Oliver Case.

New-York—Wm. W. Foster, Jr., L. H. O'Connell, E. J. Nightingale, and Oliver Case.

Pennsylvania—Wm. W. Foster, Jr., L. H. O'Connell, E. J. Nightingale, and Oliver Case.

Ohio—Wm. W. Foster, Jr., L. H. O'Connell, E. J. Nightingale, and Oliver Case.

Indiana—Wm. W. Foster, Jr., L. H. O'Connell, E. J. Nightingale, and Oliver Case.

Illinois—Wm. W. Foster, Jr., L. H. O'Connell, E. J. Nightingale, and Oliver Case.

Michigan—Wm. W. Foster, Jr., L. H. O'Connell, E. J. Nightingale, and Oliver Case.

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